

LAWRENCE-DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Chronology of Epidemiological Investigation into Outbreak of Cryptosporidiosis

The total number of laboratory-confirmed cases of cryptosporidiosis as of September 10 is 76. The age range of infected persons is one through 70 years. Of the 76 laboratory-confirmed cases, 50, or 66 percent, are children age 18 and younger. Twenty-six, or 34 percent, are adults.

Cryptosporidium, found in the feces of infected people and animals, can contaminate soil, food, water, or surfaces. An individual becomes infected with the Cryptosporidium parasite by accidentally swallowing contaminated food or water or having contact with other contaminated objects. We know that Cryptosporidium may be transmitted through swimming pools and lakes when swimmers swallow contaminated water. Within households and day care facilities we know that Cryptosporidiosis is easily spread person-to-person. For example, in a household setting a family member with diarrhea who uses the toilet and does not wash his or her hands, can contaminate food or surfaces that will then spread the germ to other family members. In a typical day care setting, diapering, shared toys, lots of hand-to-mouth contact and poor hygiene allows transmission of the germ between children. Hand washing is the most effective means of preventing Cryptosporidium transmission. Wash hands regularly, especially after using the bathroom and before preparing food. Ill persons should consult their healthcare provider if they are ill and need clinical advice for managing their illness.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment are assisting the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department in conducting an epidemiological investigation into the causes and extent of the Cryptosporidium outbreak in Douglas County. Details of typical epidemiological investigation standards and a review of the chronology of events in this investigation will be discussed during today's news briefing by Gianfranco Pezzino, MD, MPH, State Epidemiologist.

As the next steps in the investigation, this weekend we will begin conducting a telephone survey with community members, both ill and well, to determine how individuals

may have become exposed to the illness. Residents are encouraged to participate in the survey. We realize that some community members may have already spoken with the Health Department, however, we are interested in finding out more about this illness so we can learn more about preventing and controlling cryptosporidiosis in the future. The questionnaire will ask about activities interviewees have taken part in that may have increased their risk for becoming ill. The questionnaire will ask about food and drink consumption, swimming activities, travel, animal contact, contact with ill persons, etc. The survey will be conducted throughout the month of September. Participation in the 30-minute survey is voluntary and the information collected is confidential. If you have questions about the survey, please contact Charlotte Marthaler, Director of Policy and Planning, at (785) 843-3060.

Since late August the Health Department's extensive search for cases of *Cryptosporidium* resulted in contact with more than 1,600 community members. Over 600 reported diarrhea. Diarrhea is a very common illness in communities and we cannot assume that all these people are ill with cryptosporidiosis. Ill individuals were advised to come to the Health Department to pick up stool collection kits and return them for laboratory testing. Some of the 76 laboratory-confirmed cases of *Cryptosporidium* have been tested at private laboratories and reported to the Health Department. These cases are included in Health Department's total number of laboratory-confirmed cases.

The City of Lawrence received test results on samples taken last week from both water treatment facilities. The results did not detect any level of *cryptosporidium* in the samples.

Once introduced into a community, *Cryptosporidium* can be spread for months if the public is not vigilant about the key hygiene measures needed to stop the spread of the germ. Therefore, public health interventions have focused on measures known to help control the spread of the disease.

The Health Department has worked to disseminate the following health information to protect community members:

- High Risk Individuals:
 - Immunosuppressed persons (undergoing cancer treatment, HIV/AIDS, organ transplant recipients and/or receiving steroid treatment) should be vigilant in following prevention guidelines as *Cryptosporidium* can cause life threatening, chronic diarrhea in persons with weakened immune systems.
 - Persons ill with *Cryptosporidium* should avoid close personal contact with persons with weakened immune systems (see above). If persons with weakened immune systems become infected, *Cryptosporidium* can be a life-threatening disease.
 - Children and pregnant women should take care to drink plenty of fluids to avoid the dehydration from diarrhea caused by *Cryptosporidium*. They should consult a health care provider for information on preventing dehydration.

- Hygiene:
 - Wash hands regularly, especially after using the bathroom and before preparing food.
 - Wash hands after changing diapers.
 - Take extra care to wash hands and clean surfaces if caring for someone with diarrhea, especially diaper-or toddler-aged children.
- Day cares:
 - Children with diarrhea should not be dropped off at daycares.
 - Employees with diarrhea should be excluded from work.
 - Wash hands after every diaper change, even if wearing gloves.
 - Refrain from using swimming pools, water tables and other water-based activities while the outbreak is ongoing.
 - Work with children so they wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after using the toilet and before handling or eating food.
- Swimming:
 - Do not swim when ill with diarrhea or for two weeks after the end of diarrhea. Cryptosporidium is chlorine resistant.
 - Do not swallow pool/lake/river water.
 - Practice good hygiene (i.e. shower before swimming).
- Drinking Water:
 - Avoid drinking untreated water from shallow wells, lakes, rivers, springs, ponds and streams.
- Restaurants:
 - Employees should wash hands after using the bathroom and before preparing food.
 - Employees with diarrhea should be excluded from food preparation activities.

For more information, individuals may call the Health Department at (785) 843-0721.